# 中考英语易错点归纳（基础部分）

英语有很多很细小的知识点，而这些细小的知识点往往就是考点。同学们很容易由于注意不到而犯错误，下面就初一年级同学们比较容易犯错误的知识点做一个汇总。

[第一类] 名词类

1. 这些女老师们在干什么？

[误] What are the woman teachers doing？

[正] What are the women teachers doing？

[析] 在英语中，当一名词作定语修饰另一名词(单或复数形式)时，作定语的名词一般要用其单数形式；但当 man, woman 作定语修饰可数名词复数形式时，要用其复数形式 men, women.

例题：

1) What are the _____ doing now？

A. boy students b. boys students c, boy student D. boys' students( a)

2) there are many _____ on the farm.

A. banana tree B. banans tree C. bananas tree D. banana trees (D.)

2. 房间里有多少人？

[误] How many peoples are there in the room？

[正] How many people are there in the room？

[析] people 作"人、人们"解时，是个集合名词，其单复数同形。

！） How many _____ are there in the zoom？

A. elephant B. tiger C. deer D. lion (C)

3. 我想为我儿子买两瓶牛奶。

[误] I want to buy two bottle of milk for my son.

[正] I want to buy two bottles of milk for my son.

[析] 表示不可数名词的数量时，常用"a / an 或数词+表量的可数名词+ of + 不可数名词"这一结构，其中当数词大于 1 时，表量的可数名词要用其复数形式。

1) Would you like _____?

A. two glasses of milks B. two glass of milk

C two glasses of milk D. two glass of milks(C)

[第二类] 动词类

4. 你妹妹通常什么时候去上学？

[误] What time does your sister usually goes to school？

[正] What time does your sister usually go to school？

[析] 借助助动词 do(或 does)构成疑问句或否定句时，句中的谓语动词用其原形。

5. 琳达晚上经常做作业，但今晚她在看电视。

[误] Linda often do her homework in the evening, but this evening she watching TV.

[正] Linda often does her homework in the evening, but this evening she is watching TV.

[析] 在初一英语学习阶段，我们接触到了两种主要时态：一般现在时和现在进行时。一般现在时表示经常的或习惯性的动作，常和 often, usually, sometimes 等时间状语连用。在一般现在时的句子中，若主语是第三人称单数，谓　动词要用其第三人称单数形式。现在进行时表示现阶段正在进行或发生的动作，现在进行时由 be(am / is / are)+ving 形式构成。

6. 这双鞋是红色的。

[误] This pair of shoes are red.

[正] This pair of shoes is red.

[析] 在 shoes, trousers, gloves, glasses 等表示成双成对的衣物或工具名词前用 pair(表计量)修饰时，谓语动词的形式由 pair 的单复数形式来决定。

[第三类] 代词类

7. 这张票是她的，不是我的。

[误] This is hers ticket. It's not my.

[正] This is her ticket. It's not mine.

[析] 物主代词有形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词之分。形容词性物主代词之后一定要接名　，而名词性物主代词之后不需接任何词。

8. 吴老师　我们英语。

[误] Miss Wu teaches our English.

[正] Miss Wu teaches us English.

[析] teach sb. sth..中的 sb.作 teach 的宾语，因此当 sb.为人称代词时要用其宾格形式。

[第四类] 介词类

9. 你能找到这个问题的答案吗？

[误] Can you find the answer of this question？

[正] Can you find the answer to this question？

[析] 英语中用"the answer to …"表示"……的答案"。类似结构还有 the key to the door, the way to the zoo 等。

10. 格林先生星期六上午来这里。

[误] Mr. Green will come here in Sunday evening.

[正] Mr. Green will come here on Sunday evening.

[析] 表示在上午、下午等时，介词要用 in；而表示在具体的某天上午、下午时，介词要用 on.

11. 那个穿着红裙子的小女孩是我们老师的女儿。

[误] That little girl on a red skirt is our teacher's daughter.

[正] That little girl in a red skirt is our teacher's daughter.

[析] 用介词表示"穿戴衣物"时，只能用 in，其他介词没有此用法。

[第五类] 副词类

12. 莉莉，你为什么不回家呢？

[误] Lily, why don't you go to home?

[正] Lily, why don't you go home?

[析] come, go 等后接 here, there, home 等地点副词时，地点副词前不加 to。

[第六类] 连词类

13. 我喜欢语文和英语，但我不喜欢体育和历史。

[误] I like Chinese and English, but I don't like P.E. and history.

[正] I like Chinese and English, but I don't like P.E. or history.

[析] 在肯定句中并列成分之间用 and 来连接；而在否定句中，并列成分之间的连接需用 or。

[第七类] 冠词类

14. 乘飞机去北京花了史密斯一家人一个小时。

[误] It takes Smiths a hour to go to Beijing by a plane.

[正] It takes the Smiths an hour to go to Beijing by plane.

[析] 1.表示"……一家人"用结构"the + 姓氏复数"；

2.our 一词的第一个字母不发音，它是以元音音素开头的，所以"一小时"要用 an hour；

3.用介词 by 表示"乘坐"某种交通工具时，交通工具名词前不加任何冠词。

[第八类] 句法类

15. ——你不是学生吗？ ——不，我是学生。

[误] ——Aren't you a student？ ——No， I am.

[正] ——Aren't you a student？ ——Yes， I am.

[析] 对否定疑问句的回答是用 Yes 还是用 No，这取决于实际情况：如果事实是肯定的，就用 Yes 表"不"；如果事实是否定的，就用 No 表"是的"。

2. 房间里有多少人？

[误] How many peoples are there in the room?　3. 我想为我儿子买两瓶牛奶。

［误］I want to buy two bottle of milk for my son.

［正］I want to buy two bottles of milk for my son.

［析］表示不可数名词的数量时，常用“a / an 或数词+表量的可数名词+ of + 不可数名词”这一结构，其中当数词大于 1 时，表量的可数名词要用其复数形式

two days.

—I hope so. I like playing snow with my　　classmates.

A. fall　　B. last　　C. get　　D. keep

2. —Do you know　　?

—At two this afternoon.

A. what time does the bus leave

B. what time the bus will leave

C. when the bus would leave

D. what time would the bus leave

3. —Some people have really bad　　in　　clothes.

—I’m sorry to hear that.

A. smell　　B. taste　　C. sound D. look

4. Jim’s sister was badly ill. So he had to　his home at once.

A. arrive in　　B. see off

C. leave for　　D. go back

5. —What do you prefer, basketball or　　football?

—I like　　but baseball.

A. both　　B. either　　C. neither　　D. none

6. Kate suddenly　　and hurt herself　　when she was skating on the ice.

A. fell off　　B. fell over

C. fell into　　D. fell behind.

7. —How do you like the pants?

—I'm afraid they're too small. You should try a bigger .

A. one B. copy C. piece D. pair

8. —Shall we start the work from the beginning again?

—No, we needn't. Let's pick up we left off.

A. what B. how C. where D. when

9. —Jim, if you lend me a story book. I'll treat you next time.

—Oh, no, I won't your story.

A. buy B. receive C. get D. read

10. —Is OK, Lucy?

—No, my math is not as good as English.

A. everything B. something

C. nothing D. anything

11. —Look at Bill! He is wearing new trousers.

—But they don't his new coat.

A. go with B. put on

C. do with D. get together

12. —Look! How beautiful the building over there is!

—Yes, it is. It's our city's stadium. It has many wonderful matches.

A. made B. met C. seen D. appeared

13. —What about Japanese cars?

—The cars made in Japan are cheaper than made in America.

A. ones B. those C. that D. it

14. —How can I find him?

—You can usually him on this telephone number.

A. meet B. see C. catch D. reach

15. —Shall I close the door?

—No, it open.

A. make B. try C. push D. leave

16. —What do you think make Mary so upset?

— her new bicycle.

A. As he lost B. Lost

C. Losing D. Because of losing

17. —I suppose we'll go to play football next week.

—Terrific! Playing football is a lot of fun. I'd like to you.

A. visit B. join C. follow D. meet

18. —Can you give me a cigarette?

—Sorry. My cigarettes have .

A. run out B. finished off

C. smoked out D. stayed away from

19. Harbin is very cold in winter. You'd better warm clothes if you go there.

—Thanks, I will.

A. put on B. wear C. pack D. buy

20. —What did the doctor say?

—He me not to eat too much meat.

A. stopped B. suggested

C. warned D. allowed

21. She sent me an e?鄄 mail for information about the final exam.

A. asked B. asks C. asking D. ask

22. I met my old friend in the street .

A. one day B. some day

C. some days D. a day

23. —Jim, it's so nice of you to help me.

— .

A. You're right B. My pleasure

C. No problem D. It's my turn

24. —Did you have any one the trees?

—Yes, I have the trees .

A. to water; water B. to water; watered

C. water; to be water D. water; watered

25. That watch me lots of time to mend.

A. spent B. paid C. took D. cost

26. There's cooking oil left in the house. Would you go to the supermarket and get ?

A. little; some B. little; any

C. few; some D. few; any

27. —When shall we go to the park?

—Let's it tomorrow, OK?

A. take B. get C. make D. have

28. Last year, our company earned dollars.

A. four millions B. four millions of

C. millions of D. million of

29. Can you give me a to the station?

A. hand B. drive C. ring D. lift

30. —How are you getting on with your cousin?

—Great, if we are free, we often drop a to each other.

A. word B. letter C. line D. talk

31. I don't know if he tomorrow.

Please let me know if he .

A. comes; comes

B. will come; comes

C. comes; will come

D. will come; will come

32. —Look, there's man at the door.

—Oh, that's my old friend.

A. some B. any C. no D. other

33. —We never know he is.

—They say he is a doctor.

A. whom B. what C. which D. where

34. —Could you help me with my English? —

A. No way B. It's a pleasure

C. Out of question D. Out of the question

35. —Mummy, can I put the peaches in the cupboard?

—No, dear. They don't well. Put them in the fridge instead.

A. keep B. fit C. get D. last

36. —The medicine tastes so bad.

—It surely does. But it will you good.

A. give B. want C. do D. help

37. —I'm going to buy another skirt.

—Hey, you'd better be with your money.

A. busy B. kind C. careful D. free

38. —How much will I pay for the meal?

—Thirty dollars will all you want to have.

A. use B. cover C. cost D. Spend

39. —Did anybody go out?

— . I didn't see anybody go out.

A. I can't say B. I guess so

C. I hope not D. I don't think so

40. —How do you go to school every day?

—I on my bicycle.

A. ride B. drive C. take D. walk

41. —When shall we meet again?

—Make it day you like, it's all the same to me.

A. one B. another C. some D. any

42. —We had a that the one who lost the game must sing a s

—But we lost the game.

A. rule B. goal C. way D. notice

43. —Shall we go to the concert tonight?

—Sorry, I can't the time for doing that.

A. spend B. cost C. afford D. pay

44. Did you enjoy the days you spent in Beijing during the Spring Festival?

A. that B. when C. what D. where

45. —You must finish this work by nine o'clock this evening.

—Sure, but you ought to help for me.

A. provide B. offer C. afford D. give

46. —Her death is a mystery.

—I think the police will make it to us soon.

A. certain B. true C. clear D. correct

47. The story was so funny that all of us couldn't laughing.

A. help B. stop C. continue D. finish

48. —Why did you all go swimming Tom?

—Because he was ill at home.

A. with B. besides C. except D. beside

49. —I can't open this jar.

—Well, let me have a .

A. hand B. open C. tooth D. go

50. —In western countries when people eat in the restaurant, they usually the cost.

—Yeah. This is called “Going Dutch.”

A. pay B. cost C. pay for D. share.